

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9859

九百八十九年七月五日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1889.

三年

英港十二月一號

PRICE 82 PER

20 AUG 1889

ARRIVALS.

August 19, ZAZIRO, British str., 675. MacAslan, Manila, 17th August; General RUSSELL & Co.

August 20, HECTOR, British steamer, 1,589. J. Thompson, Liverpool, and Singapore 14th.

August, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

August 20, PEKING, German steamer, 354. G. Heimann, Shanghai 17th August; General STEIMSEN & Co.

August 20, TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,459. Nelson, Foochow 18th August; Tea BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

August 20, NINGPO, German str., 762. Schulte, Wilkinson 24th August; General STEIMSEN & Co.

August 20, AVONIA, British str., 2,346. Geo. A. Lee, Vancouver 26th August; General ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

August 20, BENALDER, British steamer, 1,288. W. R. Thomson, Foochow 18th August; Tea and General GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

August 20, BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents, Hong Kong.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

NEW BROADWOOD PIANOS.

NEW KIRKMAN'S PIANOS.

NEW MONINGTON AND WESTON'S PIANOS.

All Iron-framed tri-fold throughout; from Cash \$250, or easy payment \$10 a month.

Also for Sale

GOOD IRON BACK ENGLISH PIANOS.

that have been on hire for short periods from \$150.

New Ladies' Cut Cases.

Cases of Leather Dinner Mats.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases, Note and Pocket Books, great variety.

Albums for unmounted Photographs.

Large very handsome for all sizes of Photographs.

Plain Glass Mora Frames, all sizes.

Hitting Books, various leather.

Writing Cases for Travellers.

New Tennis Bats and Shoes.

WALTER W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

HOSIEES & SHIRT MAKERS.

TAILORS AND DRAPERS.

ARTISTIC DECORATORS.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

UPHOLSTERERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BREWERS, AND IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

All GOODS imported direct from the MANUFACTURERS.

NOVELTIES by each incoming Mail.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ambassador*, from Vancouver 26th July, reports bad fine weather.The British steamer *Bonduar*, from Foochow 18th August, reports had light S.W. winds and fine weather.The British steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, and Singapore 14th August, reports had light winds and fine weather throughout.The British steamer *Zafiro*, from Manila 17th August, reports had light airs and calm with fine, clear weather, long swell from S.W. Amur. *Constance* arrived Manila on the 17th inst. British str. *Poly* left on same date for home port.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

July 20, British str. *Recorder*, Madge, July 15, from Singapore for Anker.

20, German bark Anna, Pieters, July 16, from Sourabaya for Amsterdam.

20, British bark *Astrid*, Dakin, Mar. 15, from New York for Batavia.20, *Poly*, str. from Shanghai—Robert Williams, and 21 Chinese.Per *Ambassador*, str. from Vancouver—Capt. Hearne, Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth, and 19 Chinese.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hector*, str. from Liverpool, &c.—Lieut. Graham, and 200 Chinese, from Singapore.Per *Zafiro*, str. from Manila—Mrs. Pollard and child, Messrs. Elsie, Gatzlaff, and Montanez, 3 Europeans, 24 Manilans, and 160 Chinese, dead.Per *Poly*, str. from Shanghai—Misses Robert and Williams, and 21 Chinese.Per *Ambassador*, str. from Vancouver—Capt. Hearne, Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth, and 19 Chinese.

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL DEPARTMENTS are under the management of experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

Special attention given to OUTPORT ORDERS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO. LTD.

Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

NEW & POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Daudet—*L'Evangeliste*.Chenet—*La Comtesse Samh.*Zola—*Le Reve*.George Sand—*Ille, 2 vols.*do—*Andre*.do—*Temara*.do—*Le Ton de Perceval*.do—*Le Chien Parlant*.Rachilde—*Minette*.Albert—*Passionnément*.Henry Bauer—*Un Comédien*.Bouguereau—*Le Disciple*.Th. Géricault—*Le Cheval de Marpin*.Adolphe Boield—*Melle Giry et les Ballets*.Gustave Lisez—*Monsieur Madame et Bébé*.George Malo—*Sans Famille*.Obert—*Sœur Philomène*.Gustave Flaubert—*Salammbô*.do—*Édouard et Péchéon*.do—*Trois Coeurs*.Alphonse Daudet—*Théâtre des Alpes*.do—*Thésée*.do—*La Lettre de Mon Moine*.do—*Numa Ronnestan*.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARRELED SPORTING GUNS.

Macy's Green Blue, & Brown CARTRIDGE CASES.

Felt Cloth and Gauze-proof WADS.

Cylindrical Wire CAPSTAN LINES.

Chilled & Common SHOT.

CAPS for C. F. & P. F. CASES.

Ferguson & Wilks' Alliance GUNPOWDER.

Repacking and Re-loading MACHINES.

Powder and Shot MEASURES.

CARTRIDGE BELTS & BAGS.

GUN CLEANERS, WHISTLES.

DOG WHIPS, LEADERS & COUPLES.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS, &c.

and SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hong Kong, 13th August, 1889.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE" — HEIDSTECK & Co.

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do " " RED FOIL (dry).

Do " " GOLD FOIL (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Sole Agents for China.

HEIDSTECK & Co., Agents.

For Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1889. [1889]

SPECIALTIES.

INVAILIDS PORT CUTLER PALMER'S.

Analyzed and Certificated by PROFESSOR

A. S. RUTHERFORD, and bears his Certificate of Purity. The Wine is as denoted.

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INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations to meet the present emergency, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind, from all quarters. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Customers the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S LIQUIDS &
SARASPARILLA.PREPARED FROM THE FINEST
RED JAMAICA SARASPARILLA.

(Boiled in Vaccum.)

and containing in each dram one grain of
the bark of Potassium.

These medicines are of the highest rank,
as the most certain alternative known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—
Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen.

16-oz. 250. 24.00.

WATSON'S
FLUID EXTRACT
OF

TAXACACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.
This preparation will be found a satisfactory
and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache
and biliousness when the bowels and liver are
sluggish from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
TASTELESS ELIXIR

CASCARA SAGRADA.
not as a "Tonic Elixir," but established
regularity in chronic Constipation.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
QUININE AND IRON

TONIC.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anaemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
AROMATIC QUININE WINE.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphated Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Emolliently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c. Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hong Kong, China and Manila. 18-19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Master," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Master, not to publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not accepted for a fixed period will be continued until surrendered.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 21st, 1890.

The last mail brought out the report of the judgment delivered by the Court of Appeal in the Mogul Steamship Company's case against the owners of the Conference steamers. The Court consisted of Lord Essex and Lord Justice Bowes and Fay. While the former held that the plaintiffs had a just cause of action, the two latter were of a contrary opinion and the appeal was dismissed. The case will now, it is reported, be carried to the House of Lords. Lord Coleraine, before whom the case was first heard, dismissed the action, and it was from his decision that the plaintiffs appealed. We have thus the opinion of three judges on one side against that of one on the other. It is said that among legal circles at home the opinion is that the decision will not be disturbed by the House of Lords. This opinion certainly seems well warranted, for after reading the judgments of the three members of the Court of Appeal it must be admitted that those of Lords Justices Bowes and Fay possess more force of reason than that of Lord Essex. The defendants, the owners of different lines of steamers, combined together to prevent competition outside steamers at the China ports, and the plaintiff Company was one of the parties who suffered by their action. The policy was carried out by the cutting of rates when opposition steamers appeared on the scene, and by giving to shippers a rebate on their shipments for the year provided they did not ship with outside lines. These thus raised the whole question of the law and morality of combinations, trusts, and syndicates having for their object the securing of a monopoly in any branch of trade. The decision of the courts so far establishes the legality of such combinations when the means they employ do not amount to violence or dishonesty. The decision may not be a palatable one, but its soundness seems to be well established, not only by the cogency of the arguments on which Lord's Bowes and Fay base their judgments, but also by the inconclusiveness of the reasoning which leads Lord Essex to the contrary opinion. The last named Judge holds that every man is entitled to "a free course of trade," but he makes no attempt to define what a free course of trade may be. For one trader to offer more favourable terms than another cannot be construed into an interference with the free course of trade, and when all is said and done this is simply what was done in the present case, the object of course being to stave off competition in order that large gains might be realized subsequently. It was done, however, not by an individual, but by a combination, which raises the question of conspiracy. As to this, Lord Justice Bowes holds that it is perfectly legitimate to combine capital for all the mere purpose of

trade for which capital may, apart from combination, be legitimately used in trade. There was neither intimidation, obstruction, nor molestation; the defendants simply pursued to the bitter end a war of competition waged in the interests of their own trade." Lord Essex holds, that a lowering of rates to a point so low that if continued the defendants themselves could not carry on trade would have given a right of action if it had been done by one defendant only, and that the plaintiff had still more clearly right than right when the act was done by several defendants combined for that purpose. This might be sound law if it could be proved that the motive was purely malicious, but to say that a man may not do business at a present loss in order to beat off a threatened opposition would be to lay down an utterly impracticable rule. As to the question of trusts and syndicates, as Lord Bowes says, "it is not the province of Judges to mould and stretch the law of conspiracy in order to keep pace with the calculations of political economy." If peaceful and honest combinations of capital for purposes of trade competition are to be struck at, it must be by legislation." Whether legislation would be justifiable or whether the inexorable laws of political economy will not in themselves be found to supply a sufficient protection against the monopoly of trust, is a broad question on which we will not venture to enter at present.

The Chinese Times says that Chang Chih-tung's railway proposals have been approved.

Snipe, we learn from the Chinese Times, have made an unusually early appearance on their way south.

The new Governor of Kiangsu, Keng, left Peking on 12th August for his post; the late Acting Governor Hwang is expected shortly at Shanghai.

The Daily News has from the north that skilled Belgian engineer is now prospecting in parts of Shantung for minerals. He is a man of already considerable reputation in that line.

Another typhoon is advised. Directions to the typhoon were issued at 1:45 p.m. yesterday, and at 2:05 p.m. the following telegram was issued from the Observatory—"The typhoon is issued with the windward and has approached the northern part of the Formosa channel."

The Mercury of the 15th inst. says that the Peking Dock is in much the same state as on the previous day, no further slipping of the earth worth speaking of has taken place, but some further cracks have appeared in the ground. The entombed are safe, of giving of way.

Forty houses in Wan-chai were put up for sale at public auction yesterday afternoon. Of these seventeen were sold, realising \$300,000. The remainder were bought in. The purchasers of all the lots sold were Chinese. Mr. Lamont was the encloser and Mr. Boddy solicitor for the vendor.

Their Excellencies Lin, Chen, and Isa, who in their capacity of Imperial Chinese Commissioners, were travelling over Great Britain and France, returned to Shanghai a few days ago. It is understood (says the Mercury) that these gentlemen will shortly repair to Peking to lay their reports before the Government.

The Router's telegram to Shanghai in reference to the typhoon case differs from that received here, which stated that the audience had been suspended. The audience has accordingly been adjourned. An agitation is spreading to get the sentence on Mrs. Maybrick removed on the ground of the conflict in the medical evidence.

By order of the Propaganda Fidei, whose President is Cardinal Simoni, and Catholic Superior-Ambassador to China, the Apostolic Vicar of the Chinese Church will receive the passports and place themselves under the jurisdiction of the German Government.

The authorization was scarcely needed, as the German treaty with China would have, in any case, been enforced; but the acquiescence of Rome, if not preposterous, indicates the disappearance of the last shred of the French claims to domination.

Chineses Times.

The Daily News says that the steamer Fung-shan went into the Old Dock on the 15th inst. for the purpose of allowing the damage to her hull to be properly ascertained. When the Dock was pumped out, it was seen that a large portion of the starboard side was badly damaged. The plates were bulged in between the frames and the plates were twisted.

The injury extended from near the bridge forward to about the engine room and the plates were cracked in many places.

Owing to the cholera epidemic in various parts of the Philippines, strict quarantine regulations have been imposed on vessels engaged in the inter-island and coasting trade.

The Authorised have, however, at the conclusion that quarantine under the circumstances was useless and the regulations have accordingly been withdrawn. On the 16th instant, a deputation of merchants consisting of Senator Juan Ortiz, Aldecoa and Co., Mr. A. Macdonald, & Co., and Co., and Mr. M. Smith, & Co., called upon the Director-General of Civil Administration to thank him for his exertions in bringing about this result, and to request him also to convey the thanks of the mercantile community to the Government-General.

Religious enthusiasm (says the Daily News) is a very good thing, but it is not always a wise thing to let it loose especially to persons who are influenced by several Chinese women whose liberty has just been rudely interfered with. Among the recent celebrations in the native city, Shang-hai, in honour of the god who is supposed to have the destinies of the city particularly at heart, was a procession of devout persons habited as prisoners, who thereby signify their entire submission to the will of the deity in question. On former occasions, the religious fervour of the faithful, particularly of the Falangists, has been used to create trouble amongst the Falangists to create an impression, and their passing became the signal for a general disturbance among the bystanders, who's tender feelings appear to have been outraged by the sight. The Falangists, accordingly, gave orders that no women should be permitted to "process," and a violation of that order has caused the present reprisals to be inflicted by the Falangists.

An application of the Falangists can only give rise to a more general disturbance of mind. There are good many cases of religious mania at home which might be cured with the same remedy.

The depressed spirits of speculation began to "bob up" recently when it became known that Mr. MacGregor Smith had arrived, as rumour had preceded him and told us that he had discovered another El Dorado, this time for surpassing his previous successes, a country to which the fabled "wealth of Oromus and Ind" is as insignificant as the adventures of a lone knight in the "Mystic Mountains." The Falangists, however, are residents in the East more indebted than to Mr. MacGregor Smith. Besides his discoveries in the early days on the coasts of Formosa and other little known regions, he was the first to make it known that there were big profits to be got from Sugar Refining in Hong-kong, and he was amongst the first to point out the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Malay Peninsula, from which he derived a large fortune. Although an equal number may have lost the fact remains that we expect to get his dividends by and bye. Birney is the land of promise. Some have begun to doubt, but Mr. Smith will show us that one mistake was in going to the North-east instead of the South-west. But Hongkong has been ungrateful, and therefore Mr. Smith has had to leave the membership of the society, and declared to be a nonmember. Section 10 of the Ordinance stated that when any member or non-member was found in the custody of any person, it should be presumed that such person was a member of the Falangists. The prisoner in this case was found with a capital of two millions sterling. Hong-kong is a big place, he says, and has bold people, but it cannot yet reach up to his measure.

The Hugo says that Kung-hsing Military Governor of Hsiung-hsing was lately appointed to hold the important post of Theng-hua in Hsiung-hsing, but on leaving Theng-hua he was attacked by sun-stroke, or heat apoplexy. His state excited much apprehension, but the boat was on the way back to the Peking in view that there was a society called the "Triad Society" in the neighbourhood of Urumchi and Kien-kang, he had gained a high reputation and is much regretted.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE MANILA "COMERCIO."] MADRID, 8th August.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

The submarine boat Perseus has had a three hours' trial under water in the harbor, with highly satisfactory results.

THE CABLE TO VISAYAS.

Tenders are invited to be sent in next month for the laying of a telegraph cable to Visayas.

[FROM THE "DIAZIO."] MARCH 8th, 1890.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Great Britain will co-operate in the policy of the Triple Alliance.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed on the 2nd inst. There were present—Hon. P. Ryki (Chairman) Messrs. E. R. Belliss, F. G. A. Gomez, L. Poerstein, Liu Sing, and Son Feng (Directors), Ching-Woo, Ho Man Yick, A. Aszvedo, A. Cohen, C. Oratio, J. B. Elias, Ip Chin, Liang Kai, Wu Ho, Wong Kien, and Kuan T. N. Gomez, Chu Chien, Chou Hing, and T. Arnold (Secretary).

The Acting Attorney-General said in the course of his speech that the Board of Directors had given him power to do without his permission in the present case which would allow him to proceed with the ordinary rules of evidence transgressed. He would allow the case to stand over if the Attorney-General thought he could do without his permission.

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clined to reply to the questions, which he claimed were entirely irrelevant to the subject in hand. It was not the duty of the Sovereign, he said, to provide for the Royal Family. The Government mentioned did not believe that there existed any such cause as those the loyal people of the British Empire had adduced to Royalty the very moderate provision made to maintain its dignity, a dignity which was not shared by the Royal Family, but of the empire as well. The patens of other civilised countries were assumed it would be found that the English way was by all odds furnishes as it does at moderate expense, which the support of the Royal Family entails that stability which is so essential to good Government and which obtains for England the respect of every people of the globe. He could not conceive that the people of England were prepared to sacrifice for pity considerations. He represented the band of stable government which they so largely owned their Royal Family; nor could he believe that for the same reason his nation was prepared to sacrifice the dignity of their rulers and the honour of the great British Empire.

Mr. Labouchere moved his amendment for the Committee's report. This was in the form of an address to the Queen stating that in the opinion of the House Her Majesty ought to provide for her grandchildren out of her present income. He stated that it was his opinion and the opinion of those who stood with him on this question that a sum already granted to the Royal Family out of public treasury were quite sufficient for all just purposes. The people had any concern. He ridiculed the statement that the English system was the most economical in the world, and pointed to the great nation across the water which paid its President a yearly salary of £10,000 as against £30,000 which the Queen and her family had given to the people of England every year. His amendment proposed to oppose all further grants to the junior royalities, except so far as only for himself but for many others, including him in support of this substitute for the Committee's report. Notwithstanding the refusal of the honourable gentleman to reply to the inquiry as to the Queen's savings, the Government was already on record as admitting that last savings had been made out of the ultimate sum granted to the Queen for her civil list. These savings, he said, were well invested and if it was true as was stated that the Queen had one of these savings given prior sums to several of her grandchildren, he had no doubt there was enough left to provide for the others. He insisted that the extreme limit which the nation should put upon its bounty to Royalty was reached when a proper provision was made for the children of the Queen. In the exercise of the principle of Royalty Grants beyond the limit must be tried with injustice to the Crown from whom the money comes, a punishment being wrung in taxes. The Committee ought not to be asked to submit to the burden of supporting for an indefinite number of grandchildren. The present wasteful extravagance on the part of the Royal Family would not be kept in bounds. And in the absence of a further allowance he should hardly consider the point. Possibly some notion of ordinary parsimony and common sense in the management of their financial means had been cast upon Royalty by a denial of a further pension, but he could not believe that a display of these virtues would in this least mitigate against the dignity either of the Empire or the Royal Family themselves. It might become necessary to recall the words of nobles officials who are now banished from the Royal household, but who would be glad to be in the Queen's service. Lord Chamberlain went to have the stables yard or her Master of the Horse were to be sent off eight riders in waiting on her, or all those useless officials of the household of the Prince of Wales and other princes and princesses.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley followed and the debate was adjourned.

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, 22nd July. — Mr. O'Brien, through counsel, will move for a new trial in the libel suit against Lord Lansbury on the ground that the jury that returned the verdict in favour of the Premier was misdirected.

IRISH RAILWAY EXTENSION.

LONDON, 23rd July. — By a vote of 230 to 76, the House of Commons this evening passed the bill granting a loan of £20,000,000 of the treasury for the building of a railway in Ireland. By the provisions of the bill the Government may elect to use instead of this large sum an annual payment of £4,000,000 in perpetuity for the purpose.

THE PARLIAMENT COMMISSION.

LONDON, 25th July. — Before the special Commission, Mr. Hardcastle, professional accountant, deposed he had examined the books of the National League and found that accurate, and all money accounted for was admitted, and a deficiency existed in the League's accounts, and that a deficiency of some £10,000 was due to the absence of some of the books and vouchers. After taking his testimony the commission adjourned until October 24th.

At the adjourned, Pursuit Commission, today presiding Justice Hannon ordered that Thomas Condon and John O'Connor, M.P.s, who were brought into the Irish gaols to testify before the Commission, be confined in a London prison for the rest of their terms of imprisonment.

LONDON GAOL.

LONDON, 25th July. — The American cricketers played to-day with the Gentlemen of Kent. The Philadelphia team won 177 in the first innings. Kent made 89 with five wickets down when the stamps were drawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding to-day at Hawarden, commemorating the 50th anniversary of Gladstone's marriage. The whole United Kingdom sent forth memorial addresses and tokens of respect. The Prince of Wales and hundreds of dignitaries sent pleasant words of congratulation.

The Queen telegraphed her congratulations from Osborne to the ex-prime minister and his wife to-day. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Household sent letters of congratulations, and the Prince of Wales sent a gold link chain. A portrait of Mr. Gladstone by his grandson painted by Millet, was presented to the Queen by the wife of the Liberal member of Parliament.

The Starford, which asserted that Father Conroy of Duanaway, Ireland, had publicly prayed that God would strengthen the hands of the man who had killed Inspector Martin at Gwydir, has desisted to apologize and to pay £100 damages.

The preparations of the Gladstone Liberal Club for the celebration of the ex-prime minister's golden wedding to-day are on a magnificent scale. For their entertainment they have built a beautiful terrace overlooking the river front, 160 feet long and 28 feet wide, roofed with canvas and richly draped in blue and golden platters, and the walls are thickly studded with electric lights, hand and flowers and plants, and are perfectly carpeted about. The whole terrace presents the appearance of a tropical garden. In Gladstone's old home, the church bells were kept ringing all day to-day.

Several attempts were made this morning to get war ships assembling to pass in the forthcoming naval review. The armed cruiser *Athena* shifted her plates in a heavy sea, and ships so much water that she became quite helpless.

CONTINENTAL ECHOES.

COPENHAGEN, 24th July. — A sensation has been created here by a tragedy which happened at Taastrup last night. Count Sparre, of 80 years, his wife, shot and killed his mistress, Elsie Matilda, his former partner, and then set a bullet in his own brain. Count Sparre was married and moved in the highest society.

BERLIN, 24th July. — The Imperial admiral has just uncovered a perfect nest of corruption within the department, involving many high officials. A number of men have been arrested to-day in Berlin and Kiel on the charge of wholesale bribery, and one of these was being taken into custody at his home.

BERLICHE, 25th July.

Ex-King Milos has issued an address in which he declares he has no intention of endeavouring to change the existing Government of Servia.

BERLIN, 25th July.

Thirty-six of the strikers arrested at Breslau have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from one year to five years. The most notorious, Henkel, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and to be deprived of his citizenship for the same period, in addition.

BERLIN, 26th July.

Stadtmüller, published here, showing that more than 3000 Germans, among them 120 officers leave of absence, went to Paris. G. No. 1440.

1890.

during the first week of July to visit the Exposition. The *Kreiss Gazette* laments that this variable German emigration to that Paris where so many dangers await them.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

Quotations are—
New Malwa \$370 per picul, allow. 1 catty.
Old Malwa \$600 per picul, allow. 3 catties.
Older Malwa \$10 per picul, allow. 24 to 34 catties.
Pima (New) \$320 to \$350 per chet.
Bawas (New) \$320 to \$350.

EXCHANGE.

LONDON—
Bank Bills on demand 3.04
Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3.04
Bank Bills at 4 months sight 3.02
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.04
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3.04
PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.62
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.60
Bank Bills, on demand 3.69
Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3.69
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 3.69
NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 7.44
Credits, 60 days' sight 7.63
BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 2.24
Bank Bills, on demand 2.25
BY CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 2.24
Bank Bills, on demand 2.25
SHANGHAI—
Bank Bills, on demand 7.14
SHANGHAI—
MANILA VIA AMOY—
BANGKOK DIRECT—
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW

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Credits, 60 days' sight 7.63

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